DR. J. H. MCLEAN'S Strongthening Cordial ABD. BLOOD PURIFIER

THE GREATEST REMEDY In The World, AND THE Most Delicions pelightful Cordini EVER TAKEN The thousands upon thems ands who are daily using Mc Leans Strengthening Cordial court by that it is absolutely an infailible remedy for choose infallible reactly for rinova Before taking ion, portying and enriching after taking the Blood-restoring the sick, suffering toward to

REAL'S B AND STRENGTH There is no Mismke about it. It will care Elver Somphaints, Byspersia, Distrings, Dysse-ters, Hewlache, De smallon of Spirits, Force and Ague, Inward Fever, Bad Breath, orany disease of the Liver, Stomack or Bowels.
IF GENTLEMEN, do you wish to be Healthy, Strong and

Vigorous 7
If P LADIES do you want the Bloom of Health to mount to
our Cheeks again 7—then post once and gai
our Cheeks again 7—then post once and gai
our Cheeks again 7—then the miner Cordinat and Elood
Parising. being not a moment: it is warranted to give satisfaction. I will sure any disease of the Kidneys Womb, or Blaider; Failure and Constructed Menstruction, Palling of the Words, Barrensan, or any disease arising from Chronic or Norvous Bellifty, tis as infallible Remody.

FOR CERE PAREN.

Do you wantyout deliber, sickly, puny Children, to be Healthy Strong and Robust I—then give them belief ANS STRENGTHENING CORDIAL, (see the directions on each bottle) it is de-

licions to take.

If One table spoonful, taken every morning tasting, is a sure preventive against Ottive and Fever, Yellow Fever, Choicea or assymptotilling discuse.

If CAUTION !- Beware of Bunggists or Dealers who may If J CAUTION |- Beware of Bronglets or Dealers who may by to pain upon you a liabile of littles or barraparilla, (which they can buy cheap.) by saying it is just as good. There are even men RAHE enough to steat part of my name to dub their villamous compounds! Ast for Dr. J. H. McLean asit ength, ening Cordial and Blood Furifier. Take nothing cise It is the only remody that will Parify your Blood thoroughly, and, at the same time, STRENOTHEN and INVIGORATE the whole organization. It is put up in large Ectiles—\$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

DR. J. H. McLean, Sale Proprietor, DB. J. H. McLEAN, Sole Proprietor, Corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

DMHCLEAN'S UNIVERSAL PILLS, For Liver Compliants Billouances Read-nche, &c.

THERE has never been a CATHARTIC regimine offered to the public, that has given such entire saturaction as Mo-LEAN'S UNIVERSAL PILLS. Being entirely regulable, they are perfectly innocent and can be taken by the most lender infant; yet prompt and powerful in removing all fillions secretions, Acid or Inpure, Feted Matter from the Stomach. In fact they are the only Fills that should be used in malarious destricts.

They produce to find the process of the control of th

the used in malarious destricts.

They produce no driping, Sickness or Pain in the Stempch or Bowels, though very active and searching in their operation, premoting healthy secretions of the Liver and Kidneys. Who will suffer from Billouaness, Headsche and Four Stomach, when so cheap a remody can be obtained! Keep them constantly on hand; a single dose, taken in season, may prevent hours, days, and mouths of sickness. Ask for Dr. J. H. McLean's Universal PHis. Take no other. Being coated they are tasticies. Price only if cents per lox, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.

J. H. McLEAN, Sole Proprietor. J. H. McLEAN, Sole Proprietor, Corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

HJ B. MCLEAN'S VOLCANIC GIL LINI MENT. e best External in the World for Man or Beast.

HOUSANDS of human beings have been saved a life of decreptions and misery, by the one of this invaluable Limiment. It will relief PAIN almost instantaneously, and it will relief PAIN almost instantaneously, and it will cleanes, purify and heal the toulest SORK in an incredible short time McLEAN'S VOLGANIC OIL LINIMENT will relieve the most investorate cases of Rhomatism, Gout or Neuralpia. For Paralysis, Co. tracted Muscles, Stiffness or Weskneism the Johnty, Muscles, or Ligaments, it will never fail. Two applications will cure five Throat, Headache or Earsche, For Burus or Scalds, or any Pain, it is an Infaithble Leanedy. Try it, and you will find it an indispensible rangely. Esep it always on hand.

always on hand.

PLANTERS, FARMERS, or any one having charge of borses, will save money by using Nelson's Tolconic Oil Liniment. It is a speedy and intallicie cure for Galls, Sprains, Chafes, is a speedy and intallicie cure for Galls, Sprains, Chafes, Swelling, Lameness, Sweeny, Sores, Wounds, Scratches, or any Swelling, Lameness, Sweeny, Sores, Wounds, Scratches, or any saternal disease. Try it, and you will be convinced, as a sale of the convinced of the conv For sale at Proprietors prices by Berry & Demon

mar-bi-twarwly SOUTHERN PORTABLE PLANTATION Corn Feed and Plouring Mill.



ESTABLISHMENT

BURR Millstones of all sizes on hand and made to order, Reco Mills, Mill Spindles, Mill Gearling, Bolting Chath of all numbers, Dutch anobor brand, belling, hoisting, and regulating screws, sorene wire, picks and plaster Paris, and imposted from the manufacturers, which enables me to sell best articles at low Being a practical mechanic, thoroughly understanding Being a practice of milling operations. Millers and folial theory and practice of milling operations. Millers and folial wrights will find it to their interest to examine my stock and prices before purchasing. All goods sold by me are warretted to All orders and Communications promptly attendente

Cor Collegeand Broad Sts Nashville.



SACKS! SACKS! WE are supplied with

SACKS

For Wheat and Flour and can have them Printed in any desired style. CALL AND LEAVE YOUR ORDERS.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE ! M. ROSENFIELD has just opened a new BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 40 South Market street: He keeps constantly on hand all settless in his line, and sells his goods cheap for cush. Call and examine for yourselvesjuly3-dlm

CEMLEAN SPRINGS. THIS celebrated watering place will be opened for the recep-tion of sisitors on June 18th, 1861. The substriber, thank-ful for the liberal patronage hardofare extended to them, work make every effort during the ensuing season, to deserve a con-thousance of the same. The Table and Bac will be couplied with the best that the essently afords. Prices to said the times. Canasan Spaines are situated in Tring county, Ey, and are in during communication with Hopkinsville and Princeton stages, by the way of Johnsons.

In daily communication with Hopkinsville and Proceeds reagon by the way of Johnsons. innex-wit Cash Paid for Railroad Stock.

WANTED to purchase to fill an order, one to two thousan Shares of Nashville and Chattanooga Enlined Stock. Belders wishing to sell, will please apply to FRENCH & RE Notice.

I O.O.F.

THE members of the Indopendent Order of Order Fellows in this city are requested to next Tennessee Lodge No. 1 in convention on Saturday might next, the IRch inst., to take into consideration very important susiness.

If Pall members of the lorder in good standing are invited to be present.

By Connect the convention of the lorder in good standing are invited to be present.

Overion Biffe This Company is now organizat, and wishes for a few more recruits. None but able houses men of good character will be rescives.

It will be an Improvement Constant, and the Captala plaiges 2(18) this first, just receives and my safety as BRO Mines of the Captala plaiges 2(18) may 10

janell-im

elf it shall be the less of signed and an income any any b EP For full information, only on H. K. PECK, See'y protein,

MENNES FOR THE LESSETTIVE WISCONNIN TIGAR Sentad City PACAIRON THATTUC MILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

IN THE Carden State of the West. THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD GUMPANY

HAVE FOR SALE

1,000,000 Acres IN

TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARDS

LONG CREDIT AND AT LOW PRICES.

MECHANICS, FARMERS AND WORKING MEN. The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and lib-ral inducements offered them by the ILLINOIS GENTRAL BAILROAD COMPANY, which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance and industry, to provide comfortable and per maneut homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively

peaking, very little capital. LANDS OF ILLINOIS. No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great an indiscement to the settler as the State of Illinois There is no portion of the world where all of the conditions of climate and soil so admirantly combine to produce those two great stapics, Cosx and Waxar, as the Prairies of Illinois. RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.

The deep rich luam of the prairies is cultivated with such won-derful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in creat numbers. The area of Illinois a about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that will support twenty millions of people

EASTERS AND SOUTHERN MARKETS. These lands are contiguous to a railroad 700 miles in length These tames a troub with other reads, and navigable lakes and rav-ers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern

APPLICATION OF CAPITAL Thus far capita and labor have been applied to developing the soil; the great resources of the State in coal and from are simost automost. The invariable rule that the mechanic arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow at an early y in Lilinois and in the course of th ral laws and monasties of the case warrant the melef that a least five hundred incusand people will be engaged in the Stat ciscin the various manufacturing employments.

RAILBOAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS. Rall-ROAD SYSTEM OF IGHTNOIS.

Over \$108,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several of these words, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State Expenses, the TAXES AKE LIGHT, and must, consequently, every day decrease. THE STATE DEST.

The State Debt is only \$14,105.008 14, and within the last three years has been relaced \$1,850,750 00, and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.

PRESENT POPULATION. The State is repidly filling up with population; SEE,056 per sons leaving been added since lettle, making the present popula-tion 1,719,081—a ratio of 102 per cent in 10 years.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. AGRICULTURAL PROBUCTS.
The Agricultural Products of Tilingle are greater than those figure other atms. The Products set fould define the past year product | 1200,000 to.... The wheat crop of 1800 approaches the past year are producted | 1200,000 to.... the which care one yields not see than

PERTILITY OF SOIL. Now ere can the in lastrious factor ascure such immediate re saits for all labor me upon these prairie soits, they being com-posed of a deep rich town, the fertility of which is unsurpassed

y any as the plobe. To actual outstivators.

Since 1854 the tempore have said 1800,000 acres.
They said only to actual cultivature, and every content contains are greeness continued. The road has been constructed through these funds of an expanse of \$0.000,000 and 1855, the population of forty-nise counties through the papers who only \$15,550; since which, \$75,205, have been added, marking the whole population \$14,851 a gain of 113 yer cent.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITYas an eridence of the heart is the heart, it may be stated the condens of freight, including e.gos/bil woshels of grain and 250.000 bursels of floor, were forwarded over the line last EDUCATION

Mechanics and working mon will find the free school system enoursed by the State and endowed with a large recents for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the church and schools chauses, and grow up with the prespecity of the leading State in the Great. We turn Empire.

PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT The prices of these lands vary from \$6 to \$20 per acre, according to feetlen, quality, for First class (seming lands sell for about \$10 or \$12 per acre; not the relative expense of subdaing grafter hand as compared with wood land is in ratio of a to 10 in two ref the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of the lands will be

ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE one years and any other and any other and any per cent, payable recipiedly in our, two, three four, five, and six years from date of sale and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, aix, and every years from date of sale; the contract situating that one tenth of the tract purchased shall be forced and entityated each and every year, for the years from the date of cultivated each and every year, for the years from the date of le, so that at the end of five years one-half should be funced and

TWESTY PER CENT WILL BE DEDUCTED from the variation for cash, except the same shocks he at six dultars per zero, when the each price will be a re dellars. Famphless a sarphine of the lands, soil, climate, prices, and terms of payment, can be had on as plication to prices, and terms of payment, and the land of the lands of

For the names of the towns, Villages and Chicago, 1 lines, the lillines Central Salicoad see pages 185, 189, 196, Apple on's Saliway Guide.

CAIN & CORNELIUS. FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS.

49 OHECH STR NT. Nashville, . . Tennessee, March17-lim

B. B. CONNOR & BRO., Produce and Commission Merchants,

No. 5 College St., near Church, EEFS constantly on hand a large stock of all kinds of

Prosuce. Orders filled at the shortest notice, at the low COSEN,

500 Bags for sale, by E B CONNOR & BRO. HAY. 100 Bules prime Timothy for sale by B B CONNOR & BRO. BELAN, 500 Bars for mie by "B B CONNOR & BRO

MESAL 30() Sushels for sale by B B CONNOR & BRO. FLOUR,

200 Barrels for sale by B B CONNOR & BRO. BACON. 21 Chairs Hame: 20 Carles Shoulders !!

10 Carles Olear bides, for said by B B CONNOR & BRO.

Barrels prime Kiln Brief, and warranted to seep in any MILLEY SEED,

100 Burbels for sale by BE COUNCE & BRO. PUTATOES.

SERVANT WANTED. ANTED to bire for the balance of the year, a Negro Wo South Cherry Street. Meeting man, to crok and wash for a small family. Inquire ext at or der of the Captain. Collorade Building, corner Cherry and Penderick streets, the Plan Factory-

APPER TAKING THE BUFORS TAKING THE Elizir! Ellixir. DOCTOR RIGHTIS CELEBRATED

REJUVENATING ELIXIR! Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles by one of the age.

To VHIS is altogether a new medicine, the result of modern if discoveries in the vegetable kingdom, being an entirely new and cistract method of was, brespective of all the old and worn out systems published by accomplished quacks to the suffering. Dr. Wright, well knowing the deception practised upon the uninitiated felt it his duty at once to have this filture tested by the whole Medical Facult who, without even one discosting twice, have given in their adherence to its perfect and undivided coursed over the whole physical man when his frame has been reduced, and when all other medicines known to the Pharmaco ponis have been tried in vain. Long thought years of patient investigation, and a NG desparanteme determination have erowness the Doctor's efforts, and be now offers the Elizit to assisting humanity as the only thing that can care the following disapera—namely: noral Debility, Mental and Physical Depression,

Tribecility.

Petrymination of Blood to the Hood.

Confused these,

Hysteria,

Concent Irritability, ortlessners and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscalar Ethiciency, Loss of Appetite,

Low Spirite,
Dimerganization of the Organs of
Generation,
Pulpitation of the Heart, And, in fact, all the concomitants of a nervous and descritated

As a Stimulant, It is quite different from alcoholic preparations. It is not sub-ject to reactions in any simps; it continues to exert its influence gradualty and efficiently, as long as the least necessity exists for

As a Female Medicine, It is equally powerful and effective, and restores the equilibrium sooner and eafer than all the other medicines which for yours have fooded the market, and which are only injurious, in place of amisting or renovating the constitution. for a very good reason, too, that they are only made from the effusions of minds gnorant of the Medical profession altogether.

No Minerals! Dr. Wright thinks it well to stake his professional character on the fact, that no minerals whatever form the least component parts of the ingredients of his Rejuvenating Elixir—well know ing what ruin has been entailed on the community by optum and Generally, to the debilitated. Dr. Wright would say, Never deepair No matter how worn down you may be, no matter how weak you are—no matter what the cause may here been—fersake at once whatever has led you to depart from Hygianic principles

Reinvenating Elixir, And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead o the reverse, to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy assailer of the human family.

If Price \$2 per bottle, or three bottles for \$5, and forwarded by mail to all parts of the United States.

Fold by all respectable douglists throughout the United States and Canadas. The trade supplied at a liberal discount.

For sale by the properties.

For sale by the proprietors.

S. WHIREFET & CO.,
New Orleans, La. Sold in Eastwille by G. W. Hendershott, Berry & Demoville, wing & Fundiaton, and all responsible dinggists. 0029



OLD SACHER BITTERS.

AND WIGWAM TONIC.

THERE delicions and far-famed Bitters are recommended by the First Physicians of the country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE. They are pleasant so nector to the baste, and are pronounced They are pleasunt as meeter to the case, and are proceeding to the their and Schmitzer terr offered to the public. Their curative powers in cases of General Debrity. Loss of Appetite, Constipation, etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we kee leave to state that our essertious are endowed by PPOF NILETIAN, of Wallo College. Prof. SIANEN. of Massachusetts,

nd hundreds of others.

For said by Grocers, wine More s, and Druggist sterally Pelminel Report 145 Walter New York

L.S. SIMS

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 14 Market Street, NASHVILLE.

stoves! Grates! TINPLATE: TINWARE! &c., &c. of Coal and Wood Cook and Heating Stoves, Parker, Chamber and Office Grains, Timplate, Block Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron, Zinc, Wire, Pressed, Japanel and common Tinwars, all o

Justly Colebrated Wrought Iron Cook Stove, the OLD HICKORY which we offer at a reduced price. Call and see for yourselves No. 46 North Market Street.

P. W. MAXEY & CO. Change of Location. Chrange of Location.

2) Ing samily, I will be located for the winter at the size depot of Peindester. Little & Co., No. 48 Barces street. No Origons, where I will be pleased to see my friends, and will give present attention to the sais of all property consigned me. My Agents. I W Pate and Jas A Sernges, will attend to my depot in Nashville, and organise that cannot be so. Nashville, by instructing them, will be forwarded me to No. 0 cans. Hoping by siriet attent on to business in the part on my W and agents to merit a continuance of the liberal patron account for the formation of the liberal patron account of the liberal patro

NOTICE. E have said our entire Stock of Grocories. Liquors a to Messra. Joynt & Transor, and take pleasure in ac commending them to our Friends, and the Customers of the lab

firm of Grisham & Haffaker, as merchants who are in every way irm of Grisham & Hausers and support.
HAFFAKKE DROTHERS. Nashville, Dec. 17, 1800. JOYNT & TREANOR.

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DELLERS IN LIQUORS, PRODUCE, AND TOBACCO No. 58, Market Street,

Nashville, - - - - - - - Tennessee. decil-tf Hawthorn" for Lease to a Good Tenni.

Desire to place my interesidence 1% miles west of the Public Square in the hamisof a good Tenant for a series of year apon very easy terms. The premises contain about 12 seres a superior soil, about half is cultivator the halance in shade an blun grans. The house with 8 rooms, porches, excellant cellar errants houses, stable, well, &c. are all new and confortable to the Gardener, the Dalryman, or Get theman, seeking a conguler and retired spot for his family, free from the heat and do of the nown. I can say no place for rent in the vicinity of Nash ville offers sepering attractions.

To the right man I will make the terms acceptable.

No. 41%, Chorry street No. 41)4, Churry street des13

Corn, Hay and Oats. UST received a large let of Corn, Hay and Oats, which we will sell low for each. Also, POTATOES, FLOUR AND ONION SETTS, A large lot for sale chesp. Also, EXTERA FINE BROOMS. 200 dozen very fine Brooms, just received on consignment; w are offering very cheap. Now is year time for good Brooms. COMBS & MARTIN, Church street.

TO BUILDERS.

LEYE are prepared to do the Time Roof mg and other

V Sheet Retail Work in many inbuilding in th
cost substantial manner, and will cost sof for such at the low
but possible rates.

First door below roof office on Church atreet.

Nach lie, Teo-MACAULAY'S ENGLAND,

FARE this volume in Cloth and Paper, received and for sale by HAGAN & CO. 41 College street. ATTENTION YOUNG MEN. A MY young men wishing to join a Company will be welcome in the Speet Wing Zounvez. Headquarters, Lincoln Halls South Cherry Street. Meeting every night at 8 o'elock.

The Anahuille Cinion and American savage practices which have been resorted to by Daily 48; Tri-Weekly 65; Weekly \$9.

Hates of Advertising. TER LINES OR LES" CONSTITUTE A SQUARE. IN ER DAILY \$1 00 Rach additional insertion 3 00 Each additional square,

One Square, one year, \$30.—Each additional Square, \$10. dvertisers exceeding the space contracted for, will be charged for the excess. IN THE WREEKLY. ONE DOLLAR per Square for the first, and First Carrie for each absequent insertion.
Advertisments published in both the Daily and Wookly, will a charged the full daily rates with one half the weekly rate saided.

Translent Advertelements woust be paid for at the time of

RENEWABLE AT PLEASURE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Union and Austican is conduct BUNGIAL NOTICE—The Union and American are consulted airlesty upon the Cash mastern. All papers are discontinued at the empiredion of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified when their papers, and we less the subscription is reserved the paper will be discontinued. This is a wall from which there will be no departure. Which is not marked the paper will be descentinued. This is a wall from which there will be no departure. Which is not marked the paper annum in advance. This weekly Union and American by per annum in advance. eands.
If P Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office from, as well as the one to, which they desire the stange to be made.

Message of President Davis. To the Congress of the Confederale States of America: GENTLEMEN: My message addressed to you at th morencement of the session contained such ful information of the state of the Confederacy as to render it unnecessary that I should now do no more then call your stiention to such important facts as have occurred during the recess, and to matters con-

ected with the public defence. I have again to congratulate you on the accession of new members of our Confederation of free, equal and sovereign States. Our loved and honored brethren of North Carolina and Tennessee have consum-mated the action foreseen and provided for at your last session; and I have had the gratification of an nouncing by proclamation, in conformity with law, that those States were admitted into the Con-

The people of Virginia, also, by a majority previously unknown in her history, have ratified the action of her convention uniting her fortunes with

The States of Arkansas, North Carolina and Virginia have likewise adopted the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, and no doubt is en-

tertained of its adoption by Tennessee at the election I deemed it advisable to direct the removal of the several Executive Departments, with their archives, to this city, to which you had removed the seat of Government, immediately after your adjournment. The aggressive movements of the enemy required prompt and energetic action. The accumulation of his to be held early next month. orces on the Potomac sufficiently demonstrated that his efforts were to be directed against Virginia; and from no point could the necessary measures for her defence and protection be so efficiently directed as

from her own capital.

The rapid progress of events for the last few weeks has fully sufficed to strip the veil behind which the true policy and purposes of the Govern-ment of the United States had been previously con-cealed. Their odious features now stand fully revealed. The message of their President and the action of their Congress during the present month, a war whose folly is equaled only by its wickedness a war by which it is impossible to obtain the proposed whilst its dire calamities, not be avoided by us, will fall with dauble severity on themselves. Commencing, in March last, with an affectation of ignoring the secession of the seven States which first organized this Government; persisting, in April in the idle and absurd assumption of the existence of a riot which was to be dispersed by a posse com-

ilalus; continuing, in successive months, the false representation that these States intended an offen sive war-in spite of the conclusive evidence to the contrary, furnished as well by official action, as by the very basis on which this Govern-ment is constituted—the President of the Umted States and his advisers succeded in deceiving the people of those States into the belief that the purose of this Government was not for peace at home. out conquest abroad-not the defence of its own iberties, but the subversion of those of the people

of the United States. The series of manouvres by which this impres sion was created-tle art with which they were de vised-and the perfidy with which they were executed were already known to you; but you could scarcely have supposed that they would be openly avowed, and their success made the subject of boast and self laudation in an Executive message. Fortunately for the truth of history, however, the President of the United States details with minuteness the attempt to reinforce Fort Pickens, in violation of an armistice, of which he confesses to have been informed, but only by rumors too vague and

uncertain to fix attention.

The hostile expedition despatched to supply Fort
Sumter, admitted to have been undertaken with the knowledge that its success was impossible; the sending of notice to the Governor of South Carolina of his intention to use force to accomplish his object, and then quoting from his inaugural address the assurance that there could be no conflict unless these States were the aggressors, he proceeds to de clare that his conduct, as just related by himself, was the performance of this promise, "so free from the power of ingenious sophistry as that the world should not be able to misunderstand it"; and in deflance of his own statement that he gave notice of the approach of the hostile fleet he charges these states with becoming the assailants of the United States, "without a gun in sight or in expectancy to return their fire, save only a few in the fort." He is ndeed fully justified in saying that the case "is so free from the power of ingenious sophistry that the world will not be able to misunderstand it."

Under cover of this unfounded pretense, that the Confederate States are the assailants, that high functionary, after expressing his concern that some foreign nations "had so shaped their action as if they supposed the early destruction of our National Union was probable," abandons all further disguise, and proposes "to make this contest a short and decisive one," by placing at the control of the Government of the control of the Government of work, at least 400,000 men, and \$400,-000,000. The Congress concurring in the doubt thus intimated as to the sufficiency of the force demandd, has increased it to half a million of men.

These enormous preparations in men and money or the conduct of a war on a scale more gigan:i; than any which the New World has ever witnessed, s a distinct avowal, in the eyes of civilized man, that the United States are engaged in a conflict with a great and powerful nation. They are at last comelled to abandon the pretence of being engaged in the dispersing of rioters and the suppressing of insurrections, and are driven to the acknowledgement that the ancient Union has been dissolved. They recognize the separate existence of these Conederate States by the interdiction, embargo and blockade of all commerce between them and the United States, not only by sea but by land-not only in ships, but in railcars-not only with those who bear arms, but with the entire copulation of the Confederate States. Finally, they have repudiated the foolish conceit that the inhabitants of this Confederacy are still citizens of the United States, for they are waging an indiscriminate war upon them all with a savage ferocity unknown to modern civilization. In this war rapine is the rule-private esidences in peaceful rural retreats are bombard ed and burned, grain crops in the field are consumed by the torch, and when the torch is not convenient careful labor is bestowed to render complete the destruction of every article of use or ornanent remaining in private dwellings, after their in habitants have fled from the outrages of a brutal

goldiery.

In 1781 Great Britain when invading her revolted colonies, took possession of the very district of coun-try near Fortress Monroe now occupied by the troops of the United Stater. The houses then inhabited by the people, after being respected and protected by avowed invaders, are now pillaged and destroyed by men who pretend that the victims are their fellow-citizens. Mankind will shudder to hear the tales of outrages committed on defenseless fe-males, by the soldiers of the United States, now invading our homes. Yet these outrages are prompted by inflamed passions and the madness of intoxica-tion. But who shall depict the horror with which they will regard the cool and deliberate malignity which, under pretext of suppressing an insur-rectionsaid by themselves to be upheld by a minority only of our people, makes special war on the sick, including the women and the children, Ly carefully devised measures to prevent their obtaining the medicines necessary for their cure? The sacred claims of humanity, respected even during the fury of actual battles, by careful diversion of the attack from the hospitals containing wounded enemies, are outraged in cold blood by a government and people that pretent to desire the continu-ance of fraternal connections. All these outrages must remain unavenged save by the universal re-probation of mankind, in all cases where the zetinal perpetrators of the wrong escape capture. They admit of no retalistion. The humanity of our people would shrink instinctively from the bare idea. of waging a like war upon the sick, the women and ity of its commission. the children of the enemy. But there are other 1 could not without grave discourtesy have made he would, at some future day, redeem the land of

mit of repression by retaliation. I have been driven to the necessity of enforcing this repression. The prisoners of war, taken by the enemy on board the armed schooner Savannah stilling under our commission, were, as I was crelibly advised, treated like common felons, put in irons, confined in a jail usually appropriated to criminals of the worst dye, and threatened with punishment as such. I had made an application for the exchange of these prisoners, to the commandian officer of the sperits. made an application for the exchange of these pris-ceers, to the commanding officer of the enemy's squadron off Charleston harbor: but that officer had aiready sent the prisoners to New York when the application was made. I, therefore, deemed it my duty to renew the proposal for exchange to the constitutional commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States—the only officer having

To this end I dispatched an officer to him, under a flag of truce, and in making the proposal I informed President Lincola of my resolute purpose to check all barbarities on prisoners of war by such severity of retaliation on the prisoners held by us as should secure the abandonment of the practice. This communication was received and read by the officer in command of the army of the United States, and a message was brought from him, by the bearer of my communication, that a reply would be returned by President Lincoln as soon as possible. I carn-catly hope this promised reply, which has not yet been received, will convey the assurance that prisbeen received, will convey the assurance that prisoners of war will be treated in this unhappy contest with that regard to humanity which has made such conspicuous progress in the conduct of modern warfare. As a measure of precaution, however, and until the promised reply is received, I still retain in custody some officers captured from the enemy, whom it had been my pleasure previously to ealarge on parole and whose fate must necessarily depend on that of the prisoners held by the enemy.

I append a copy of my communication to the President and Commander in-Chief the army and navy of the United States, and of the report of the officer charged to deliver it, marked "document

There are some other passages in the remarkable paper to which I have directed your attention, hav-ing reference to the peculiar relations which exist between this Government and the States usually termed border slave States, which cannot proper-

ly be withheld from sotice.

The hearts of our people are animated by sentiments towards the inhabitants of those States which found expression in your enactment refusing to consider them as enemies, or to authorize hostillies against them. That a very large portion of the people of those States regard us as brethren; that if unrestrained by the actual presence of large armies, the subversion of civil authority, and the declaration of martial law, some of them at least would joyfully unite with us; that they are, with almost entire unanimity, opposed to the prosecution of the war waged against us, are facts of which daily recurring

vents fully warrant the assertion.
The President of the United States refuses to recognize in these, our late sister States, the right of refraining from attack on us, and justifies his re-fosal by the assertion that the States have no other power "than that reserved to them in the Union by

the Constitution-no one of them having ever been a State out of the Union." This view of the constitutional relations between the States and the General Government, is a fitting introduction to another assertion of the message that the Executive possesses the power of suspend ing the writ of Habeas Corpus, and of delegating that power to military commanders at his discretion, and both these propositions claim a respect equal to that which is felt for the additional stateient of opinion in the same paper that it is proper in order to execute the laws, that "some single law, made in such extreme tenderness of the citizens' liberty that practically it relieves more of the guil ty than the innocent, should, to a very limited extent, be violated." We may well rejoice that we have forever severed our connection with a Govconfess the intention of subjugating these States by crnment, that thus tramples on all principles of constitutional liberty, and with a people in whose presence such avowals could be hazarded.

The operations in the field will be tended by reason of the policy which heretofore | that it was done, and subscribe myself secretly entertained, is now avowed and acted on by the United States. The forces hitherto raised proved ample for the defence of the seven States which riginally organized the Confederacy, as is evinced by the fact, that with the exception of three fortified slands, whose defence is efficiently aided by a preponderating naval force, the enemy has been driven ompletely out of those States, and now at the expi ration of five months from the formation of the Government, not a single hostile foot presses their

Tirese forces, however, must necessarily prove inadequate to repel theinvasion by half a million of men now proposed by the enemy, and a corresponding increase in our forces will become necessary. recommendations for the raising and efficient equipment of this additional force will be contained in the emmanication of the secretary of War, to which I need scarcely invite your earnestattention In my message delivered in April last, I referred to the promise of abundant crops—with which we were cheered. The grain crops generally have since

sincebeen harvested, and the yield has proven to be the most abundant known in our history. Many believe the supply adequate to two years consumption of our population Cotton sugar, and tobacco, forming the surplus production of our sericulture, and furnishing the basis of our commercial interchanges, present the most cheering promise, and a kind Proridence has smiled on the labor which extracts the teeming wealth of our soil in all portions of our Confederacy. It is the more gratifying to be able to give you this assurance, because of the need of large and increased expenditures in support of our army. Elevated and purified by the sacred cause they

maintain, our fellow-citizens of every condition of life, exhibit the most self-sacrificing devotion. Toey manifest a laudable pride in upholding their independence, unsided by any resources, other than their own, and the immense wealth which a fertile soil, and genial climate, have accumulated in this Confederacy of agriculturists could not be more strikingly displayed than in the large revenues which, with eager zeal, they have contributed at the call of their country.

In the single article of cotton the subscriptions to the loan proposed by the Government cannot fall short of fifty of million dollars, and will probably largely exceed that sum, and scarcely an article required for the consumption of the army is provi-ded otherwise than by subscriptions to the produce loan so happily devised by your wisdom.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in the report submitted to you by him, will give you the amplest details connected with that branch of the public service; but it is not alone on their prompt pecuniary contributions that the noble race of freemen who inhabit these States evince how worthy they are of the liberties which they so well know how to defend. In numbers far exceeding those authorized by your laws they have pressed the tender of their services against the enemy. Their attitude of calm and sublime devotion to their countrythe cool and confident con-age with which they are already preparing to meet the threatened invasion, whatever proportions it may assume—the assurance that their sacrifices and their services will be renewed from year to year, with unfaltering purpose. until they have made good to the uttermost their right of self-government—the generous and almost unquestioning confidence which they display in their government during the pending struggle, all com-bins to present a spectacle such as the world has rarely, if ever, seen.

To speak of subjugating such a people so united and determined, is to speak a language incomprehensible to them-to resist attacks on their rights or their liberties, is with them an instruct Whether this war shall last one or three or five years, is a problem they leave to be solved by the enemy alone. It will last tilf the enemy shall have withdrawn from their borders, till their political rights, their altars, and their homes-are freed from invasion. Then, and then only, will they rest from this struggle, to enjoy in peace the blessings which, with the favor of Providence, they have secured by the aid of their own strong hearts and sturdy arms.

RICHOND, July 20, 1861.

[DOCUMENT A.] RECHMOND, July 6, 1861. To ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President and Communder in

Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. Sin:-Having learned that the schooner Savannah, a private armed vessel in the service and sailing under a commission issued by authority of the Confederate States of America, had been captured by one of the vessels forming the blockading squad-ron off Charleston harbor, I directed a proposition to be made to the officer commanding that squadron for an exchange of the officers and crew of the Savannah for prisoners of war held by this government "according to number and rank." To this proposition, made on the 19th ult. Capt. Mercer, the officer in command of the blockading squadron, made answer on the same day, that "the prisoners

under my command, It now appears, by statements made without conradiction in newspapers published in New York, that the prisoners above mentioned were conveyed to Arnold; yet we do not understan! that either Howthat the prisoners above mentioned were conveyed to that city, and have there been treated not as and or complainant regarded Arnold as the proper prisoners of war, but as criminals; that they have person of whom he was to redeem, and on that acbeen put in irons, confined in jail, brought before the courts of justice on charges of piracy and trea-son, and it is even rumored that they have been actually consisted of the offences charged, for no other reasons than that they bore arms in defence of

subject of this communication, if the threat of treating as pirates the citizens of this Confederacy, armed for its service on the high seas, had not been that Howard still remained the proper person

this government now requires me to state explicitly, that painful as will be the necessity, this government will deal out to the prisoners held by it, the same treatment and the same fate as shall be experienced by those captured on the Savannah; and if deliver to the townile necessity of reisliation by your deliver to the townile necessity of reisliation by your to the townile necessary to consider them.

The decree of the Chancellor will be affirmed with costs.

A true copy: W. R. Caswell, Clerk. driven to the terrible nacessity of retaliation by your execution of any of the officers or crew of the Savannab, that retaliation will be extended so far as shall be requisite to secure the abandonment of a practice unknown to the warfare of civilized man; and so barbarous as to disgrace the nation which shall be guilty of insugurating it.

With this view, and because it may not have

reached you. I now renew the proposition made to the commander of the blockading squadron, to ex-change for the prisoners taken on the Savannah, an equal number of those now held by us, according to ank. I am, sir, yours, &c., Jerrenson Davis. President, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army

and Navy of the Confederate States. Ricamown, July 10th, 1861.

To His Excellency, Jarranson Davin,

President of the Confederale States:

Sia: -- In obedience to your instructions, I left the city of Richmond on the morning of the 7th of July at 6 o'clock A. M., as bearer of dispatches to His Excellency. Ab sham Lincoln, President of the United States. At Manassas I received from Gen. Beauregard a letter to Gen. McDowell, commanding the U.S. forces at Arlington. From Manassas I proceeded to Fairfax Court House, where I was furnished by Gen Bonham an escort of fourteen cavalry, under the command of Lieut, Breckinridge, of the Virginia cavalry. Proceeding on the direct road to Alexandria to its junction with the road to Arlington, I met a detachment of cavalry under the mand of Col Porter, U.S. A., about three miles from the junction; from which place I sent back my escort. Capt. Whipple, U. S. A. accompanied me to Arlington, where I arrived about 4 o'clock

at Arling on, my arrival was telegraphed him to Washington city
About 9 o'clock, P. M., Col Van Renslaer, senior aid-de camp to General Scott, was sent to convey me to General Scott's headquarters-where I found General McDowell, to whom I delivered General Beauregard's letter. After reading Gen. B's letter, he passed it to Gen. Scott, who being informed in this letter, that I desired to deliver your communication in person, received it of me. After read-ing your communication to Mr. Lincoln Gen. Scott informed me that a reply would be returned by Mr. Lincoln as soon as possible-and at the same time structed me to return to Arlington with Gen. Mc-Dowell, thence to proceed in the morning back to but rest assured that they or I will always be our lines, which I did, under an escort of twenty worthy of the esteem and respect of our countrymen, our lines, which I did, under an escort of twenty U. S. cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Putnam. In my intercourse with Gen. Scott and the other offili I reach Norfolk I shall write again, and give you cers of the U.S. army, I have to say that I was re- full particulars. Rest assured, until you hear from ceived with marked consideration and attention, and with that courtesy and kindoess which should ever expedition. Come what may my dear, I belong to characterize the diplomatic relations of great nations, in war as well as in peace. Understanding that the object of my mission was the delivery of your letter to Mr. Lincoln, I have the honor to state

P. M., Monday the 8th. Gen. McDowell not being

Your obedient servant. Thos H. Taylon, Copt. (avalry, C. S. A., And M. Col. 2d Kentucky Repiment.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT. OFFICIAL.

Decisions of the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee, at Knoxville, Septemper Term, 1560.

Farcsworth vs. Howa, d & Arnold.

This is a bill in which complainant seeks to re eem a tract of land upon the ground that he made a valid tender of a sum sufficient for that purpose, or if not, that what took place between him and the purchaser, excused him from any further effort to redeem, and clothed him with the equitable title. We have not been able to arrive at the conclusion that he is entitled to so releem and think the Chancellor's decree dismissing his bill was proper. The right of redemption is one of strict law, and if the statutes authorize be not complied with nothing is acquired, and the state remains with the purchaser. In order to support the averment of tender of money it is cessary for the party to show, that the precise um, or more was actually produced and offered to im to whom it is to be paid. 2 Greenleaf Ev., sec. 501. It must be in sight and capable of immediate felivery, to show that, if the purchasers were wilng to accept it, it was ready to be paid. If it be in bags held under the party's arm, and not laid on the table or otherwise actually offered to the

sarty entitled to receive it, it is not sufficient. 2 reenleaf Ev. 602. The production of the money is dispensed with if ne party is ready and willing to pay the sum, and is about to produce it, but is prevented by the party to whom it is to be paid declaring that he will not eccive it. But his bare refusal to receive the sum proposed and demanding more is not alone sufficient to excuse an actual tender. The money must be actually at hand and ready to be produced immedi ately, if it should be accepted; as, for example, it t be in the next room, or up stairs; for if it be a nile off, and can be borrowed and produced in five ninutes, or being a bank check it be not actually drawn, it is not sufficient. 2 Greenleaf Ev. sec.

i03: 4 Hum. 409. Now, testing the case by these principles, we do not find the requisite facts to enable us to pronounce a decree for complainant. The answers positively deny the tender and other matter set up the bill for relief; and the proof, we think, is insufficient to raise the equity claimed. It is not pretended that what took place between complainant and defendant Howard-the purchaser-when complainant asked him if he would allow him to deem with Tennessee Bank paper, and he replied ne would not can be of any avail to complainant. since we do not understand that he then had any oney of any kind, or intended that as an attempt

We take it as proved, that Howard then told comclainant he might redeem with South Carolina bank notes; but in the subsequent interview between the parties, on the same day, and which is the one relied on to raise the equity, we are not able from any thing in this record satisfactorily to say that omplainant had a sum sufficient to redeem either n South Carolina or other money. He, to be sure declared he had the South Carolina money, and wanted to redeem, but no sum was stated, or money shown or produced; and if the money which Mc-Campbell saw him have on that day and on the next day he borrowed from him, be taken as the true amount which he had at the time of the interview. t was wholly insufficient. The bid of Howard, the purchaser, was \$40350. Complainant, at the first interview, had no South Carolina money, for so he leclared, and had to go and get it else where. Mcbeen two or three hundred dollars, or may not have been more than one hundred and thirty. Such par-ticular proof as this, and that furnished, too, on the part of complainant, showing the insufficiency of the sum, is calculated prima facia, to repel the contra-ry presumption, if any there be, arising from his declaration to Howard that he had the South Carolina money. It was very easy for him, if he really had the ne-

ssary amount, to produce and prove it, and the that Howard had no right to impose upon him the time out of eight shots fired in succession. She had condition of paying the mortgage debt to Arnold, a rest. If any State can bent this, we would like which had been assigned to him-and that the exaction of this sum was so much over and above what he had a right to demand. But as we have seen, this did not excuse an actual tender, and certainly does not dispense with the necessity of proof on the part of complainant that he actually had the requisite amount of money at hand and ready to be produced in order to accomplish the redem Though we are satisfied from the proof that Howreferred to) are not on board of any of the vessels and, in the interview last above stated, told compler my command." gage debt upon the land, and that if he redeemed of him he must not only pay his bid but also the debt count he declined to have 'urther action with How-ard on the subject. Arnold had just before assigned his debt to Howard with the understanding that whoever came to redeem the land should be required by Howord to pay both his and Arnold's debt-which being so collected by the former should be paid over to the latter-who then agreed that

the newspaper statements above referred to, the subject of this communication, if the threat of treating as pirates the citizens of this Confederacy, is clear it was really so relemption by Arnold, and is clear it was really so relemption by Arnold, and eontained in your proglamation of the — April last. That proclamation, however, seems to afford a sufficient justification for considering these published statements as not devoid of probability.

Whom redemption must be had; and that he and Arnold, and as we think complainant, must all have so understood it. Howard did not intimate to complainant, nor would be, as we think have so un-It is the desire of this government so to conduct the war now existing as to misigate its horrers as far as may be possible; and, with this intent, its treatment of the prisoners captured by its forces has been marked by the greatest humanity and lenioney consistent with public obligation; some have been permitted to return home on parole, others to remain at large under similar condition within this Confeder acv, and all have been furnished with rations for their subsistence, such as are allowed to our own troops. It is only since the news has been received of the treatment of the prisoners taken on the Savannah, that I have been compelled to withdraw these indulgencies and to hold the prisoners taken by us in strict confinement.

A just regard to humanity and to the honor of this government now requires me to state explicitly, derstood him, that he must go to Arnold to redeem: It is the desire of this government so to conduct

Col. Dreug's Lust Letter to Mis Wife. The New Orleans papers publish the following, which is said to be the last letter written by the lamented Col. DSEUX to his wife:

REMMOND, Va., June 18, 1861.—Dran M:—I wrote you a long letter yesterday, and, as if Providence wished to encourage me in writing to my own dear M. I received simost at the same time a long, wel-come, and long wished for letter from you. It makes my heart beat with emotions of noble patriotism, when I read the burning words of inspiration that flow from your pen. Is fact, I have read a few passages of your letters to my fellow soldiers, and every one ardently wished that he had such a brave and noble-hearted wife.

The days of political differences and party feeds are gone, and one spirit animates us all. The m-vaders are at our gates and they could be repelled. You have, doubtiess, before this, read of the glorious victory achieved by our troops a few days ago at Bothel Church. Thave seen and conversed with eye witnesses of the battle. The Yankees ran away like whipped curs, leaving for over five miles all their makets, canteens, knapsacks, etc., on the ground. It was a perfect route, a complete defeat. The moral effect produced by that exploit on the part of the troops is not easily to be estimated.—The Southern volunteers are all awake and "eager for the fray," and Richmond looks like a "champ de Mars" so many soldiers are to be seen around it

You hear nothing here but the sound of the drams, You hear nothing here out the sound of the drams, the piercing notes of the life and rumbling of heavy wagons loaded with heavy war baggage. Troops move every day and every hour. To tell you the truth, my dear, we also have to move. The orders have just been received by me from the Adjutant General, and the camp is now in a stir preparing to move, army and baggage. We are ordered from this place to Yorktown, within eight miles of the enemy's line, and most glorious prospects of an ear-ly and good brush. When there we shall be under command of Col. Magruder, who succeeded so well in his debut at Bethei Church. The boys are de-lighted with the prospects before them, and we all

are in the highest glee.

May the God of Battles smile upon us. Cheer up my dear wife. I have brave hearts and strong arms to sustain and cheer me on, and I feel confident of the result. Many a noble son of Louisiana may fall by my side, and I may be the first to bite the dust, but rest assured that they or I will always be you by my side, fighting with all your might the base and miserable invaders.

Excuse me, dearest, for the digression. To-mor-

row we leave for the seat of war. What to-morrow will bring forth I know not; but through prosperity or adversity, opulence or poverty, essiness or dan-ger, I am still your own dear C. Teil father I am ashamed to promise to write, for he may know i shall break my promise. Kiss one and all for me at home; press your sweet little darling to your heart, and tell her to love and cherish you for the sake and love of her dear papa.

Signs of Rebellion in the North. We have been kindly permitted to make the following extract from a private letter from the North to a gentleman in this city. It is from a perfectly reliable source, the writer being in a position to know of what he speaks, and is withal a close and intelligent observer. For prudential reasons we withhold the writer's name and the locality from which he writes:

-, July 7th, 1861.-If I can judge correctly by what I can see and learn from secret confiden-tial sources here, the mass of the people will soon rise in rebellion against the Federal Government People are beginning to speak out, and if this war is not brought to a close before six months, it will require 100,000 men to keep down rebellion here. Nearly every business man here is dead brokerained, and will soon cry for bread. There is great abundance in the country, yet where is the money to buy with! Men who were worth millions are reduced to beggary by the course the Federal Gov-ernment is pursuing, and if this war policy is cara-ried out by the Liacolnites grass will soon grow in the streets of New York city. Military despotism reigns triumphant; every man is compelled to cry 'Union' for his own personal safety and raise the 'stars and stripes.' But this state of things cannot last much longer without an outbreak of the masses and then, farewell to the Republican Party! will take place at no distant day unless peace is made with the South and her independence acknowl

These views are corroborated by others from similar intelligent sources in the North. Even here, isolated as we now are from that section, it is not difficult to perceive that a reaction is progressing there slowly but surely, which will culminate as certainly as night follows day, in a terrible retri-bution upon the unprincipled mountebanks who have deluded the people to preserve a party, and subserve their own selfish and unholy purposes. The ignorant usurper at Washington will yet rue the day when he laid saide the quiet life and emolunents of the comparatively obscure lawyer at Springfield, to assume a position of responsib

by incorruptible statesmen. - Columbus (Ca.) Sun. A FINANCIAL CONVENTION PROPOSED.—The Macon (Ga.) Journal and Messenger says: A correspondent of the Charleston Courier prooses a Mass Convention of the merchants, bankers, rail road presidents, and others of the Confederate States, to assemble at some central point within the Confederacy, (Macon or Atlanta, Ga.) about the middle of August, for the purpose of devising some plan by which a system of credit may be established between the Coolederate States and Foropean countries, which may be used by all who desire it, on the most favorable terms, at the same time to make known to the world our wants and our resources, and materially aid our Government. The suggestion is a good one. It would be well for the busi

reated for and fit only to be filled and discharged

views upon financial and commercial topics, and Macon will cordially welcome such a convocation. THE MISSISSIPE WOMES.-In Choctaw county, Miss., a company of ladies has been organized for Campbell cannot state the precise sum he saw him have and which he berrowed of him; it may have the berrowed. The Vicksburg Stor tells us bering one hundred. The Vicksburg Sun tells us

ness men of the country to meet and interchange

what they have done as follows: They have been constantly exercising on horse back and on foot with pistol, shot gun and rifle, and have attained such perfection that we doubt if there is a better drilled company in the country. Each one is almost a Boone with her rifle, and an Amazon in her equestrian skill. We have heard that one lady, (our informant Gen. T. C. McMackin could not give us her name,) in abooting at a cross obscurity in which he involves his case leads to mark, one hundred yards distant, with a rifle, distrust his entire claim. It is true, as we think, struck the centre five times and broke it three

> to see it done. PROCLAMATION

ISHAM G. HARRIS, Governor of the State of Tennessee. To the Sheriffs of the counties of Madison, Hayssood and Henderson in said State-Garrenso:

and Henderson in said State—Greened:

You are hereby commanded to open and held an election, at all the places of holding elect one in your respective counties, on the lat day of Anyord, after having given the making required by law, for the election of a Judge for the Function of Judge for the Functional by the resignation of John Reed, and due return there of make to me, according to law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great smil of the State to be adhusted at the

NOTICE. WANTED a Number One Candy Maker. Apply at the story of